

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS; FIFTY CENTS FOR ONE MONTH. For a shorter period, by special arrangement. The Weekly Journal at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum. One Dollar for six months; Fifty Cents for three months.

THE GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING
IN WILMINGTON.

THE PROCESSION.
THE ADMIRABLE PREPARATIONS.
People from the Country
THE MUSIC.

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT
AND SECRETARIES OF THE
MEETING.

The President's Opening Remarks.

HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE'S SPEECH.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Wilmington brought themselves together last night for a grand rally around the great question which the people are now engaged to decide. There were no less than five hundred persons present, and the city of Wilmington was not one of the number that failed to send an immense gathering to the meeting. The meeting was held on Third street, and the grand ratification of the Constitution of the Democratic Convention which had made Tilden and Hendricks the standard-bearers of the Democratic party in the present political campaign.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The several committees of arrangements had performed their parts well, and there was nothing left undone that would contribute to the success of the evening. A large elevated stand, capable of containing several hundred people, had been erected on Third street, and the stand was decorated with United States flags, Chinese lanterns and flowers, and on it the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting, and other gentlemen, were seated. The stand was reached by a flight of stairs, and the stand was reached by a flight of stairs, and the stand was reached by a flight of stairs.

THE PROCESSION.

The different ward clubs assembled at their several places of rendezvous, and the line was completed on Third street at the court house, the procession moved down that street to Second, where the speaker of the occasion, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, together with the Hon. Geo. Davis, the chief clerk of the meeting, and other gentlemen in a carriage joined the line. At this point, those who had not before known the strength which the different wards were able to turn out, were astonished to see the magnificent proportions of the procession, and the great number of bluebonnets, banners, and flags, and the great number of bluebonnets, banners, and flags, and the great number of bluebonnets, banners, and flags.

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Arriving at the stand, the procession was marshaled in front and on the sides of it, the several Ward Clubs occupying the positions assigned to them. The stand was reached by a flight of stairs, and the stand was reached by a flight of stairs, and the stand was reached by a flight of stairs.

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Mr. Davis, after showing that all the promises of the Federal party had been broken, disclosed the absurdity of the idea which the leaders of that party were endeavoring to impress upon the country that it was the party of Reform. They acknowledged that reform in the government and in government officials was necessary, but claimed that this reform must be brought about by the Republican party. In the face of these promises of peace and reform he only directed to call attention to the report recently made by Senator Boutwell, as chairman of the Senate committee on the condition of the States of Mississippi, where it was boldly proclaimed to the world to be the policy of the Republican party to reduce the States of the South to a territorial condition, and that the people should be educated to adopt the Radical opinions which it and its party held. The Radical of freeholders were glutted with their selfish gain and debauched with the first of power, and yet they wanted the people to believe that they were reformers. Do you reform a drunkard by giving him more whiskey? Do you put out the fire by pouring oil on it? Do you stop the flight of the eagle by lengthening his wings?

This short effort of Mr. Davis was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause, and he was not without the impression of its telling effect upon the audience, by the above very imperfect outline of a few of its points.

The President having taken the chair, Captain William M. Parker moved that a committee of nine be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Colonels William L. Saunders, John W. Atkinson, Messrs. William H. Bernard, F. Heinsberger, John London, Walker Moore, Edgar S. Rouse, Major James Reilly and Mr. H. Volkers.

Col. Saunders as chairman of the committee reported the following, John W. Atkinson, acting as reader of the resolutions:

Your committee in discharge of the duty assigned to it beg leave respectfully to report the following declaration of the meeting, the views of the members of the Democratic Party of the city of Wilmington here assembled, and do unanimously recommend its adoption:

1. That we congratulate all lovers of good government in every section and of every race upon the near approach of the day of our redemption from the oppression and misrule that have so long afflicted us.

2. That the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden of New York as the candidate of our party for the presidency of the United States meets our most cordial approbation and will receive our warmest support, not merely because it is a sure passage of victory, but because it is also an earnest of reform in the administration of the government of the country that its peace and prosperity so imperatively demand.

3. That recognizing in Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana one of the ablest and purest of American statesmen, we regard his acceptance of the second position on the Democratic ticket as one so well worthy to fill the first, as a crowning proof of that disinterested patriotism that has ever marked his life.

4. That the nomination of Zebulon B. Vance and of the other candidates on our State ticket has not only satisfied the enthusiastic desires of the people in every section of the State, but has also secured the approval of our entire judgment, and that on this occasion we remember with especial pleasure the recognition of the merits of the candidates by the late Governor Joseph A. Engelhardt, by his selection as the candidate of our party for the office of Secretary of State.

5. That in the nomination of Hon. Alfred M. Wall as our newly elected Senator for the fourth time, in this Congressional District, a deserved compliment was paid to a faithful public servant who, in the halls of Congress as well as in the halls of his constituents, has ever proved himself worthy of the great confidence his constituents have so freely placed in him.

6. That we do hereby declare, in the name of the Democratic Party, our earnest desire for the ratification of the amendments proposed to the wretched Constitution and now pending before the people; and that we do so because we believe that the ratification of those amendments so cordially given by our party in every section of the State through its delegates in Convention assembled, and now pending before the people, is the only way to secure the reform in the government that we so earnestly desire.

7. That we denounce as absurd, unconstitutional and as subversive of every principle of law and liberty the theory of the Radical party that there is no power under the Constitution of North Carolina to prevent or to resist the usurpations of the Governor who may choose to bring a military force into active service, even though it be in admitted violation of the law of the land.

8. That we denounce the allegation of Judge Settle and the other Judges of the Supreme Court that the Democratic Party had been exhausted, as a flimsy and unworthy pretext for their refusal to interpose the strong arm of the law between Governor Holden and outraged citizens of the State, and that they were in a position to do so in the midst of the summer's heat and in the midst of the summer's heat and in the midst of the summer's heat.

9. That we denounce the suggestion of the Radical party that there is no power under the Constitution of North Carolina to prevent or to resist the usurpations of the Governor who may choose to bring a military force into active service, even though it be in admitted violation of the law of the land.

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OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Aug. 12.
POLITICAL PROSPECTS.
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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at St. Louis, June 28, 1876.
We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, and do hereby endorse the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous and efficient support of the Government, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every political persuasion to unite with us in this most important and pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

We do hereby reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered the civil war, and do hereby endorse the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous and efficient support of the Government, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every political persuasion to unite with us in this most important and pressing patriotic duty for the Democracy of the whole country.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....\$1.00
One Square one month.....1.50
One Square three months.....4.00
One Square six months.....7.00
One Square one year.....12.00
One Square is equal to TEN SQUARE LINES of type.
Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE MARK.

This notice will inform the public that the only reliable source of information is the one that is marked with the mark of the mark. The mark of the mark is the only reliable source of information. The mark of the mark is the only reliable source of information. The mark of the mark is the only reliable source of information.

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THE CONVENTION AND COLOR LINE.

The ninth article of the Constitution relates to the subject of education and the measures adopted for its increase. The first change made by the proposed amendments to this article calls our attention to the position taken by the Convention upon what is called the "color line." The second section of this article reads as follows:

Sec. 2. The General Assembly at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

The amendments now pending before the people for ratification propose to add to this section these words:

"And the children of the white race and the children of the colored race shall be taught in separate public schools, there shall be no discrimination made in favor of or to the prejudice of either race."

These amendments propose also to add to the fourteenth article of the Constitution, a new section, as follows:

Sec. 7. All marriages between a white person and a negro, or between a white person and a person of African descent, or between a person of African descent and a person of African descent, are hereby forever prohibited.

It will be seen from these amendments, therefore, that the Convention, controlled as it was by Democrats, placed itself squarely upon the color line, and declared in unmistakable terms that the two races must be kept separate and distinct. Was this right or was it wrong? Ought the law to permit white children and negro children to sit side by side at school, upon terms of perfect social equality?

Ought marriages between whites and blacks to be permitted by the law? If so, let the amendments be voted down, and let the Canby Constitution remain as it is. If, however, these things be shocking to the sentiment and feeling of the white race, let the amendments be ratified. There is no hope for any efficient educational system in North Carolina—any public educational system, we mean, that will be in reach of the great mass of the white children in the State—so long as under the organic law of the State it is possible to force white children and black children to associate together upon terms of equality. White men will not send their boys to school with negro boys. As to sending their daughters to common schools, the land will run with blood before they will do it. They cannot be forced to do so even at the point of the bayonet. White men everywhere, certainly Southern white men regard themselves as belonging to a race different from and superior to the negro race, and so believing they naturally find themselves in the ranks of the Democratic party. The Democratic party is the white man's party, and rightly so too, for while it seeks to do no injury to the negro, it is almost entirely composed of white men. On the other hand, the Radical party is composed in almost equal degree of negroes. "Birds of a feather will flock together." It is but natural for white men to go together, and it is natural for negroes to do so, and those who think themselves upon an equality with the negroes.

The few white men in the Radical party are obliged to yield to the demands for whatever equality their more numerous negro allies may make upon them. The Convention that framed the Canby Constitution passed an ordinance under which a white man named Thornton and a negro woman are man and wife. Radical Governor Holden made a negro, named Hood, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction. The last Radical Congressional Convention in this District by formal resolutions declared itself in favor of sending children to school without regard to race or color.

The white delegates to that Convention ate at the same table at the same time and from the same dishes with the negro delegates. In Jones county under radical rule we have the revolting spectacle of public assemblies at which negroes bid off white people, Negro magistrates and negro constables, negro legislators, and even negro Congressmen, are no rare sights among negro constituencies.

But it needs no argument to prove the practices and the precepts, the tendencies and the teachings of the Radical party on this question. There is not a Radical newspaper, there will not be a Radical candidate or a Radical speaker in North Carolina who will dare say that negro men and negro women are inferior to white men and white women save in the matter of education—a temporary inferiority because of white mastership and one that may be overcome by a few years' study at school. They will none of them dare assert that the negro is not the equal of the white man in any respect save in such matters as grow out of education. The reason of all this is plain; the small white minority must obey the large negro majority. That is the whole case, but it is no mitigation for the conduct of white men who join that party. They all know full well before they make the bargain what the terms are.

Do you believe that the Convention was right in saying that white people and negroes ought to remain separate and distinct races? If so, vote for the amendments. Do you think negro children and white children ought to sit side by side in the school house, and do you think negroes and whites ought to intermarry? If you do think so, then by all means vote against the amendments, for if they shall be ratified negroes and white people will not associate upon terms of equality except in the Radical party. Vote for the amendments!

The troops sent from Egypt to the Sultan have proved almost worthless, and were routed in their first conflict with the Servians. The Egyptian army is of little account, though the Khedive has spent much money on it, and has procured American and European officers to take command of it. A very large force of it has been engaged during the past year in Abyssinia, but it was utterly overthrown there, and compelled to retreat from the country.

Tilden, Economy, and the Reduction of the National Debt—let this be the watchword!

It is rumored that Carl Schurz intends to make a bold and vigorous attack on President Grant in his first campaign speech, and that he will be sustained by leading Republicans who perceive that Grant is sinking their ship rapidly that unloading is imperative. It is entirely too late for Carl Schurz to throw Grant overboard. He can do it with all his eloquence and his party can not do it. They failed to do it at Cincinnati, and they will have to carry the burden they applauded there. The same forces which worked successfully at Cincinnati to have Grant endorsed, hold the fort of Grantism to-day, and if Schurz attempts to kick against the pricks he will be pitched overboard himself. In the meantime Grant continues vigorously to "reform the party from within."

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PROMISES & PERFORMANCE IN CONSTRUCTION.

The certificate of principles issued by the Fifth Avenue Conference, in May last, declared that "the country must now have a President whose name is already a watchword of reform—whose capacity and courage for work are matters of record rather than of promise." What have we from the candidate on the Radical ticket but promises? What did we have from the present incumbent when he was renominated? All promises. And what has been the result? Corruption in almost every branch of the public service. The President's Private Secretary implicated in the whiskey frauds. Belknap a confessed receiver of bribes, and a Secretary of the Navy, who has abused his official position in favor of contractors. What are we to expect from Hayes, who has endorsed the Grant administration, accepts the services of Chandler to direct his campaign, and is supported by Morton, Carpenter, Orth, Casey, and those of the whiskey ring who escaped conviction, &c? Mr. Hayes is praised for his unspoken words on the currency question during his campaign against William Allen, but he could not muster up a sufficient amount of courage to condemn the removal of office before his letter of acceptance was written. The 80,000 officeholders were troubling his mind while he was penning that document. They are valuable in working the machine, and he relies upon them for his main support. Will the man with so little stamina be able to withstand the claims that shall be made upon him by the manager of the Radical party? Will the man who indorses the administration be able to resist the corrupt influences that are sure to be brought against him by the present party leaders? Undoubtedly not. Even if he had the strength of character necessary for the task he would not, because he has signified his satisfaction with the policy of Grant, and believes that Grantism should be perpetuated. The only way out of this mire is to have a complete change. We must vote for a man whose record will insure Reform—whose watchword is Reform and whose courage will never fail him.

Our correspondent returned last night from an extended tour among the crops, and we make a synopsis of the result of his observations:

HALIFAX—The early planted corn was somewhat retarded in its development, but by a dry spell in the last half of July, but the late sowing have brought it out and it is growing and filling finely. The young corn is in splendid condition. Cotton is not uncommonly large but growing and belling well with splendid color, and nothing but some unlooked for change of the season can prevent a very full crop.

NASH is very much like Halifax. Fruit plentiful, trees loaded with apples, and for the first time in three years there is a promise of plenty of "Old Nash brandy." Distillation is about beginning. Peaches in fair supply.

WILSON—The same as Halifax and Nash; some small sections have been too dry for corn, but the cotton has not been retarded in growth. Plenty of fruit.

EDGEWATER—Crop above an average and looking well. Fruit plenty.

GREENE—Fruit plentiful, crop of cotton and corn as in the other counties, and stock of hogs fair.

LEWIS—This county which, according to the census of 1870, produced more corn than any other in the State, bids fair to beat itself. It is an ocean of corn. Cotton good and growing fast.

JOHNSON—The best cotton crop on the land which has been grown since the war. Corn fine and abundant. Fruit plentiful. Look out for some "Old Johnson brandy," too. Rather short supply of hogs.

WAYNE—Crop in all parts of this county fine. The sandhill corn is very fine. Stock of hogs large. Fruit and melons abundant. Cotton growing nicely and well bloomed.

Wayne is the only county which we saw signs of rust. It has not taken hold of the crops but appeared in three or four localities.

Duplin and Sampson have both fine crops. Thus in ten counties we have the promise of the best crop since the war. And there are many more hogs in each than at this time last year. The acorn mast is good, the peas are good and corn abundant, so that we look for a much heavier yield of pork than last season.

Incidentally we may mention that the farmers are very little in debt for making the crop. They have been "per force" as the merchants generally have been unable to credit them and at the same time maintain their own credit, owing to the extreme scarcity of a circulating medium and the consequent loss of all cash trade during the summer.

The New York *Herald* states that, in order to arrive at an adequate conception of the actual extent of the distress now prevailing among the working classes of that city, its reporters during the past few days made a careful survey of the labor field—both skilled and unskilled—and by diligent inquiry among foremen of shops, factories and all places where hands are employed, and also taking the estimates of the leaders among the working men and women, they have ascertained that full forty thousand persons are now idle out of the one hundred thousand persons who are depending on their daily labor for bread.

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GRANT AND HIS PARTY.

The Radical party came before the country with a great flourish of trumpets, and demands the confidence of the confidence of the people because it says it has repudiated Grant. As a matter of fact, there is a coolness existing between the President and the party which elected him is a fact. The leaders are desirous that the people should understand that the party have thrown overboard the burden which was endangering the safety of their craft. The movement of separation which they wish us to believe in, has, however, been initiated on the other side. The Radical leaders are as ever the abject slaves of the President. The President has kicked them again and again with all the vigor which he could command. They, however, keep close to him, clean his dirty boots, for which service even he does not thank them, receive his contemptuous rebuffs with humility, and then ask the country to believe that they have cut loose from him and his transactions.

Actions speak louder than words. And by what actions have the Radicals made good their assertions of having at last released themselves from the dominion of Grant? He has insulted the party and its leaders by every means which he could devise. Every man in office who has been instrumental in unearthing the frauds and villanies of the administration he has snubbed and sent about his business. Bristow is out, and his trusted agent Yarran. Oster was first degraded and then massacred. Jewell and Now are sent home in disgrace. Babcock is acquitted through fraud committed by the President. Belknap's resignation is accepted "with regret" after he had confessed himself a thief and a swindler. Packard is sent into the South to manipulate the election with the soldiers and bayonets. Outrages innumerable not only have been, but are now being perpetrated by the President and with his authority.

And where do we find a Radical protest? In and out of Congress the representatives of the party, by their silence, acquiesce in all this wanton abuse of trust. They dare not censure the agent of the mischief, and the deeds themselves they cannot denounce. In the presence of an aroused and indignant people, they now indeed make a pretense of discarding the author, but this is done only in order that they may supply his place with one who will be a more pliable instrument in their hands. With Hayes in the place of Grant, they hope to be able to carry on to a greater extent, and with more personal profit and advantage, the system which Grant has inaugurated. Grantism, with all its deplorable and base accessories, is with Hayes to be preserved and extended, with most of the present President's personal interest made over to the party leaders. The great consolation, existing under these lamentable circumstances, is that the people are now thoroughly alive to the nature of the iniquitous compact that has been made, and are determined to frustrate its consummation by the election of Samuel J. Tilden.

WHAT OF THE CONTENT?

So far nothing has occurred to dampen the Democratic hope of success in this great Presidential contest. The Democratic position and line of battle, says the *Macon Messenger*, is all that could be asked for. Everything has been arranged with judgment and discretion, and though the battle has not begun, the whole Democratic line is fired with enthusiasm and confident hopes of success—deeply impressed with the magnitude of the issues involved—satisfied and proud of their leaders, and undaunted by the hostile army against them.

For the past fortnight the enemy have been busily engaged in getting their battery into position and Morton touches off the first gun to night at Indianapolis. They have but one plan of assault—the outrage mill—the bloody shirt—the danger of entrusting the country to the Democracy, a large portion of whom were lately in rebellion. They have nothing else to present to the people. They can defend nothing. They are necessarily the sailing party on this single issue.

Let the Democracy waste no time in attempting to storm this battery in front, but flank them with a scorching exposition of their treason to honest and patriotic government, and its disastrous results. Stick to the St. Louis platform—stick to the letters of acceptance. Fight the battle on that line, and be not turned aside on African issues. The African has monopolized the politics of the country for the past twenty years, and it is time now to give the white people a little attention.

GOV. TILDEN'S VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The New York *Daily Bulletin*, a paper entirely disconnected with party politics, and certainly one of the ablest commercial and financial journals in the country, most heartily endorses that portion of Gov. Tilden's letter bearing on the subject of specie resumption. The *Bulletin* says: "Can do compels us to say that the views expressed in Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance are the most statesmanlike treatment of the questions of resumption and retrenchment that has come from any public man within the last fifteen years. The Governor's views on these points so entirely accord with what has been reiterated in our columns year after year that we can only express our gratification that so much wholesome truth has been so conspicuously uttered. The method of resumption so clearly sketched in this document is the only one that the situation admits of, the only one that the country would tolerate on trial, and is one that would entirely meet all the requirements of the case. The utterance of these views will revive the hopes of those who have so vainly waited for resumption, and should, at the same time, dissipate the fears of those who have imagined that it must necessarily be attended with new derangements to business."

IN A NUTSHELL.

Republican manifest much distress over the fact that Governor Vance in his speeches does not solicit the negro vote.

They say it is drawing the color line. Well, suppose it is? Let it draw.

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And every where that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

Dr. Mary Walker says she was offered \$100 a week to stump for Hayes, but she spurned the bribe. Bully for Mary!

THE GREAT DEFENDER OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE UPHOLDER OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE GREAT WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

—In 1863 when certain officers of the Confederate Government were about to arrest as conscripts and deserters men who had been discharged under writs of *Habeas Corpus* Governor Vance promptly issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
RALEIGH, May 29, 1863.
General Order, No. 9.

Militia officers are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter who may have been discharged under a writ of *Habeas Corpus* tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Governor Vance,
DANIEL F. POWELL,
Adjutant General.

And thus stands the record between ZERULON VAANCE and THOMAS SETTLE. In time of profound peace Settle, a sworn Judge upon the bench, permitted the great writ of *Habeas Corpus* to be trampled in the dust under the feet of the Tennessee Out-throat and with it the Constitution and laws of the State. Vance, in time of terrible war, upheld and maintained, sacred and inviolate, the privilege of that great writ for the humblest as well as for the proudest citizen in all the land! Which of these two, fellow-citizens, is worthy to be your Governor?

HAD LUCK FOR THEM!

Bontwell's twisting and writhing under the questions of Senators Eaton and Davis concerning the Treasury book-keeping may be good for Bontwell, says the Boston *Post*, but it gives no very general satisfaction. He is personally interested in keeping things covered up. That was why, when the Secretary of the Treasury in 1872, he went down to North Carolina and over into Ohio and talked virtuous party politics from the stump. He knew that his political life and all the reputation he had depended on the successful suppression of the investigation which would follow a party defeat. He proceeds in the same way now. Seeing that as surely as Gov. Tilden is elected President by the people he will trace fraud through ever ledger that remains in the Treasury Department, he gets up his Mississippi Commission, hires a professional fire-eater to write up his false findings in flaming red ink, and hurries to publish his dreadful report to the Senate and the country before the minority can even have the use of the body of the evidence. Bontwell of course is in haste, for Tilden is the sleuth-hound on his track as the keeper of the people's accounts. He knows with what patience and skill and faithfulness Tilden followed Tweed through all his windings and doublings by the bank accounts he kept, after all vouchers had been destroyed, and he has the best of reasons to fear a similar result in his own case that shall show him up as a public book-keeper and money-adder in its true light. There are a good many other bladders reputations that are to be punctured by the point of Tilden pen before this thing is over, Bontwell's case is destined to furnish the greatest collapse for one based on such small capital.

THE LARGEST DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION held in Tennessee for years adjourned on Thursday last. Gov. Porter was renominated by acclamation, and ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris and Wm. B. Bate were chosen as presidential electors for the State at large. The platform ratifies the action of the St. Louis Convention, opposes the repudiation of any obligation justly due the creditors of the State or national government, and for the present, because of the business depression, the shrinkage of values and impoverishment of the people, opposes any increase of taxation and favors rigid economy.

VANCE AND SETTLE.

WHO MURDERED THE GREAT WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS?

SETTLE CUILTY.

HOLDEN CONVICTS SETTLE.

On the 20th July, 1870, Governor Holden, who was daily arresting good citizens and putting them in dungeons preparatory to having them tried and shot by drum-head court martial, wrote to President Grant informing him of the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and predicting that Chief Justice Pearson would substantially sustain him. On 23d July, Governor Holden telegraphed to Washington his other brother Justices as follows:

"Habeas Corpus just decided. Chief Justice Pearson substantially sustains the State Government and refuses to interfere."

PRISON CONVICTS SETTLE.

The Chief Justice in case of Kerr and others, *ex parte*, page 816, vol. 64, N. C. Reports, after deciding that "the power of the Judiciary was exhausted," thus convicts Captain Settle and his other brother Justices as follows. He says:

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in unreserved conference with me, and that all concur in this decision."

AND SETTLE CONVICTS HIMSELF.

In the case of A. G. Moore and others, *ex parte*, page 350, vol. 65, N. C. Reports, Settle himself openly said:

"The Court was in session at the time the *Habeas Corpus* cases were before the Chief Justice at Chambers. They were pending for a considerable time and were elaborately argued. It was a moment of great interest to the State and to citizens, and was much excitement. The Chief Justice was in constant communication with the Associate Justices and while the opinions delivered were in language his own, his conclusions had the sanction of the Associates."

VANCE NOT GUILTY.

VANCE THE GREAT DEFENDER OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE UPHOLDER OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE GREAT WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

VANCE'S VINDICATION COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT.

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